



still falling, and were driven through the principal streets, which were gayly decorated with flags. On Market street a large monogrammatic arch consisting of the letters "R. B. H." had been erected, from the center of which a large floral garland was suspended.

The procession moved out on to the Stanton House in the suburbs, where, despite the rain, some 1,500 people, about equally divided as to color, had assembled. The President, on alighting, was escorted into the large hall, where some twenty little girls, dressed in white and fastened in flowers, strewed their floral tributes before him as he passed through the north gallery, where he faced the crowd amidst loud cheering.

**THE WELCOME.**

Col. J. B. Cooke's battle-scared Confederate, welcomed him as follows:

**Mr. PRESIDENT:** In the name and behalf of all the Southern people, I welcome you to our country. The respect which a people manifest towards the Chief Executive of a nation in its ordinary intermissions of war, is a mark of the degree of reverence which they entertain for the laws and the devotion which they have for the institutions of their Government; but with the Chief Ruler of a country, who has assumed the rôle of a distinguished act of public virtue or public justice, the demonstration by which he is great, is to be manifested in the manner in which he blends the more grateful offering of national gratitude and admiration. A general delegation, by misfortune and restlessness under the escorting of your Southern policy, has been sent to distract your elevation to the Chief Magistrate. The world, which envelops them, and the clouds which have been parted and dispersed, have broken upon the landscape when the overshadowing clouds have been parted and dispersed, so that we may see the sun again. [Applause.]

As the representative of a portion of that people, I am here to thank you for the care and undivided support in the great distinguishing feature of your Administration, the fruits of which were justly anticipated by all the people of this great nation.

Its integrity has been preserved,

and the universal sentiment of whose people again

shall be *"God-speed."*

Again, General, and your distinguished com-

panions, your constitutional advisers and coadju-

tors in this great work of restoration, and of

salvation, I extend my best and most hearty felicitations to you all.

**WILLIAM HAYES' RESPONSE.**

President Hayes then responded as follows:

Mr. PRESIDENT: It is a pleasure to be so heartily received by the largest assembly of the people of this part of the United States. [Applause.] I am here to thank you for the kind reception given to your City of Chattanooga. Geo-

graphically and historically it is extremely interest-

ing to me to say that the distinguished honor, belongs, I trust, to Chattanooga, through the action of the men of the Com-

munity and the soldiers.

This afternoon I have been greatly gratified in meeting with many of the citizens of Chattanooga, and I am sure that they will be pleased to hear, that I am told also that many of those present, probably equally divided, are people who have returned to the Union cause during the great civil contest. There are here, I know, many who have given their services and money to our beloved country. [Applause.] Now,

there are two leading ideas, two important things in our country. We have equal rights and we have equal opportunities. We have equal rights, and we have all citizens have

equal rights before the law. We want the Govern-

ment to do all the sections of the country.

We want the Government to do all the sections of the country, to regard alike all citizens of all races. Then there are the things to be accom-

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## COUNTY AFFAIRS.

The Board Allows Sexton the "Extra" for the Brick-Work.

Walker Given an Additional Slice Out of the Treasury.

Election of Two Members of the County Board of Education.

An adjourned meeting of the County Board was held yesterday afternoon, all the members present.

A communication was received from the Assistant State's Attorney asking that the Grand Jury be furnished with a turn to inspect the saw mill operations of the south fork of the Chicago River. Referendum.

The Committee on Public Buildings and Public Service reported in favor of paying the contractor on the Court-House \$34,000.

The matter of appointing a night-watchman was, after a lengthy discussion, referred to the Judiciary Committee, and the balance of the report was adopted.

The same Committee reported in favor of using "sewer-break" as the second story of the Court-House, at an extra cost of \$3 per thousand.

Mr. Fitzgerald was opposed to the report, and urged that the specifications of the contractor covered the material being used, hence there was no ground for "extras" on the brick-work. The report, he said, was an attempt to robbing the public and enrich a favorite contractor, and he would not be a party to it. It was a clear steal, and a violation of the law, the harma, Blawie, and all other stealers, and every honest man should blust to vote for it.

A vote on the adoption of the report was taken, as follows, and no one was perceived to be in favor of it.

Yours, Carroll, Cheary, Conly, Hoffmann, Lenzen, McCaffrey, Mulvey, Schmidt, Holzner, Noyes, Ayars, Bradley, Fitzgerald, Guenther, Senne.

### WALKER'S CLAIMS.

The same Committee reported on the matter of Walker's claim for "extras" in the Court-House, and recommended that the same be submitted to an arbitrating committee to be named by a committee of citizens already named.

Mr. Senne was opposed to the report, and did not see how it could be submitted. The Committee had reported a few moments previous ordering "extras" for Sexton, as they claimed, on the recommendation of the architect, and had it proposed to go back to him for another contractor "extras." He wanted to see the Board consistent, and either support or oppose the architect. The whole question had been discussed, and he thought that the Board, if life-insurance companies pay mutual, policy-holder election of officers and

their judgment, as indicated by the Government, were in favor of arbitration, and that such a decision would only be the extent of the case.

It has arrived when insurance companies in their experience, and in many cases with the same result, at the insuring public are without having any and with the exception of business, with the necessities of business, and the demands of the journals, make insurance a great service to life-insurance companies pay mutual, policy-holder election of officers and

their judgment, as indicated by the Government, were in favor of arbitration, and that such a decision would only be the extent of the case.

Mr. Ayars, Bradley, Fitzgerald, Guenther, Senne.

# The Tribune.

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Orders for the delivery of THE TRIBUNE at Evanston, Englewood, and Hyde Park left in the counting-room will receive prompt attention.

## AMUSEMENTS.

Holiday's Theatre.  
Madison street, between Clark and LaSalle. Ex-  
ecutive room, opposite Madison and Dearborn. Ex-  
ecutive room, "Fox." "Foxy." "Merry." "Merry."  
Leaves Mar. 2nd. Madame Myra, Piero, etc.; Meurs,  
Blandford, Keene, etc.

McKeller's Theatre.  
Madison street, corner of Dearborn. "Ticket-of-  
Leave Men." Madame Myra, Piero, etc.; Meurs,  
Blandford, Keene, etc.

New Chicago Theatre.  
Clark street, opposite Sherman House. Avery's  
Glimmer. Meurs, Keene, Thatcher, Howard, etc.

Wheat's Museum.  
Marine street, between State and Dearborn. Ed-  
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Exposition Building.  
Michigan avenue, opposite Adams street. Inter-  
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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1877.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY.

The Chicago produce markets were generally stronger yesterday. Meats pulled firm, at \$12.00 car or October and \$12.50; seller, the year. Lamb car or October 100.15c per lb., higher, at 100.20c. Veal, 80c. Beef, 85c. Pork, 75c. Sheep, 60c. Hides were steady, at \$1.09 per car. Butter, 10c per lb. Wheats closed firm, at 53c per lb. for loose bushels; 75c for do for short ribs. Lake freights were stronger, at 33c per lb. for corn to Buffalo. Highways were steady, at \$1.09 per car. Flour was active. Wheat closed 25c higher, at \$1.14 for September and \$1.15 for October. Corn, 45c for September and 45c for October. Oats, 45c for September and 45c for October. Rye was firm, at 54c for September and 55c for October. Hops closed active and stronger, at 60c per lb. Cattle, 100c per lb. for short ribs, lower with sales at 58c. 50c. Sheep, 60c. Hides quiet and unchanged. They were inspected into store in this city yesterday. 223 cars wheat, 479 cars and 45,500 bu corn, 140 cars and 4,700 bu oats, 30 cars rye, and 83 cars barley. Total 989 cars, 452,000 bu. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$103.12½ in greenbacks at the close.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday closed at 96½.

The Maryland—Republican State Convention met yesterday and nominated a candidate for Comptroller. Among the resolutions adopted was one cordially approving the course of President HAYES in his efforts in behalf of self-government and reconciliation in the South.

For once the State fairs have been weathered a season of the most delightful weather imaginable. In the favored towns, where rolls the silver-mounted threshing-machine and hears no sound save its own threshings, the earth quivers beneath the tramp of the curious, and the horses of the agricultural magnates are as light as the infinite other above them.

President HAYES's trip from Nashville to Chattanooga was replete with further evidence, if any were needed, of the good effects produced by the reconciliation policy. At every station on the route the people flocked to welcome the party. White and black alike mingled their cheers of welcome, and the only disappointment experienced was because of the railroad time-card, which waits for no man.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company has volunteered another proposition looking to the settlement of the long-pending controversy relative to the payment of interest on its bonds. The details of the offer have not been made public, but it is reported to be more in accordance with the views held by the Government and with the speeches of Congressmen made upon the subject at the last session.

The St. Louis Fire-Insurance Company, severely crippled by the St. John fire, yesterday began paying 25 per cent of their losses by that catastrophe. About \$70,000 were distributed, which settled about a quarter of the present payment. The balance is paid in notes on short time. This is not so much of a funeral as getting 15 per cent from a buried bank, and takes altogether, the Canadians interested might have come further and saved worse.

The unexpected death of United States Senator BOOTH, of Missouri, occurred yesterday forenoon. The vacancy thus created in Missouri's representation will be filled by appointment, as the Legislature does not assemble until January, 1878. The new Senator will be a Democrat, of course, and the selection rests with Gov. PEPPER, who, as it happens, is himself an aspirant for Senatorial honors, and it is not unlikely that he may resign and receive the appointment from the present Lieutenant-Governor.

A trial for assault with intent to kill, which was set for yesterday at Richmond, Ky., was not reached on the dockets. It was reached on the street, however, after the Court had adjourned for the day, and the aspect of the case was materially changed when all was ended. JAMES MAUPIN and JOHN BREWAN were, respectively, defendant and prosecuting witness, the latter having been shot and wounded by MAUPIN about a year ago. They met in the evening, accompanied by friends, and, as the dispatch has it, "fring began." MAUPIN, BREWAN, and two friends were killed, and "the survivors were arrested."

Mr. SAMUEL D. WARD was yesterday appointed by Judge WILLIAMS Receiver of the Merchants' Farmers' & Mechanics' Sav-

ings Bank, under a bond of \$300,000. The selection of Mr. WARD was evidently acceptable to all the parties represented in court, and there is every reason to anticipate that the affairs of the bank will be administered skillfully and for the best interests of the depositor. To what extent the assets will cover the claims cannot yet be stated. Mr. MAUPIN declining to give any information concerning the bank's condition, except to the Receiver, whom he promises to assist to the utmost of his ability in the work of bringing money out of collaterals.

The local Democratic party seems to be dividing on the question whether Linn shall be renominated for County Clerk. His candidate appears to overshadow all other issues, and everything else is to be subordinated to his personal desire to run that office for another term. Even the County Committee, and of course the Convention, are to be shaped with this end in view. From a party point of view, THE TRIBUNE has no objection to urge against this measure of the Democratic organization, for it will pretty surely assist in the Democratic defeat. It would be preferable, of course, if the Democrats should shape their local policy with reference to a good ticket throughout; but if Linn can use it for his own benefit, there is great consolation in the outlook that he will then compass at once his own defeat and that of the Democratic party in the primary election.

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For once the State fairs have been weathered a season of the most delightful weather imaginable. In the favored towns, where rolls the silver-mounted threshing-machine and hears no sound save its own threshings, the earth quivers beneath the tramp of the curious, and the horses of the agricultural magnates are as light as the infinite other above them.

President HAYES's trip from Nashville to Chattanooga was replete with further evidence, if any were needed, of the good effects produced by the reconciliation policy. At every station on the route the people flocked to welcome the party. White and black alike mingled their cheers of welcome, and the only disappointment experienced was because of the railroad time-card, which waits for no man.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company has volunteered another proposition looking to the settlement of the long-pending controversy relative to the payment of interest on its bonds. The details of the offer have not been made public, but it is reported to be more in accordance with the views held by the Government and with the speeches of Congressmen made upon the subject at the last session.

The St. Louis Fire-Insurance Company, severely crippled by the St. John fire, yesterday began paying 25 per cent of their losses by that catastrophe. About \$70,000 were distributed, which settled about a quarter of the present payment. The balance is paid in notes on short time. This is not so much of a funeral as getting 15 per cent from a buried bank, and takes altogether, the Canadians interested might have come further and saved worse.

Mr. SAMUEL D. WARD was yesterday appointed by Judge WILLIAMS Receiver of the Merchants' Farmers' & Mechanics' Sav-

ings Bank, under a bond of \$300,000. The selection of Mr. WARD was evidently acceptable to all the parties represented in court, and there is every reason to anticipate that the affairs of the bank will be administered skillfully and for the best interests of the depositor. To what extent the assets will cover the claims cannot yet be stated. Mr. MAUPIN declining to give any information concerning the bank's condition, except to the Receiver, whom he promises to assist to the utmost of his ability in the work of bringing money out of collaterals.

The local Democratic party seems to be dividing on the question whether Linn shall be renominated for County Clerk. His candidate appears to overshadow



## FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Country Feeling the "Bitter" Times More Than the City.

Moderate Demand for Discounts--Active Currency Movement.

The Produce Markets Irregular--Hogs and Provisions More Active and Stronger.

Wheat Excited--Flour in Better Demand--Other Breadstuffs Steadier.

## FINANCIAL.

Trade continues excellent, but the loan market is quiet. Country merchants are buying liberally in all departments, but the retail trade of the city is still sluggish. Prices are much better in the country than in the city. The financial interest has been the first to feel the improved times. No better illustration could be found of its superior economic position. It is the purchases of Government bonds that give the country merchants their ability to buy of the wholesale dealers and manufacturers, and the prosperity of the latter brings activity and good prices to all classes of city people. The influence of the produce of the Northwest is rapidly making itself felt in the wholesale branches of trade and manufacture, and many articles are being transmitted to the lower circles of the population of Chicago.

Among the issues of the day was a report one. Applications for discounts were not numerous and great willingness was expressed by the banks to take additional amounts of good negotiable paper. The country banks are still rediscounting liberally.

Rates of discount were 8-10 per cent at the banks to regular customers. On the call loans of the best quality were negotiable at 5 per cent, and first-class time loans at 6-7 per cent.

The currency movement was lighter. New York exchange was held between banks at \$60,000 per \$1,000,000.

A BANKER'S PLAN FOR RESUMPTION.

President Coe, of the American Exchange National Bank, has proposed a plan for resumption which is described as follows by Vice-President Thompson, of the new Chase National Bank of New York: "Under this plan, it is proposed to place the credit of the Government at \$100,000,000 in gold, with the specific sum now in the Treasury, plus the amount which will be required to which to resum. The credit for the gold furnished by the banks would be left in the Treasury. The banks can claim a bonus at any time by paying for them in gold, or the Government can make a call on the banks to have up the bonds and pay in gold. As fast as the Government gold shall disappear in the resumption of greenback, the bonus will be called upon. The Government having recourse on greenbacks, the banks will command the gold for their purchases. The practical working will probably be a contraction of the greenback circulation to the extent of \$80,000,000, or \$30,000,000, and a diminution of the amount of gold in the Treasury to a corresponding amount, at which point the Government will find it necessary to call on the banks for gold, or a premium for the 4 per cent bonds. The banks will hold a monopoly of the greenback circulation, at least, and be amply able to meet the demands of the Government for the subscription to the 4 per cent bonds, while purchasing any gold, and the Government will be placed in the attitude of merely paying a premium in the exercise of the privilege of becoming a depositor in the banks."

The Bulletin criticizes this plan severely. The operation contemplates placing to the credit of the Government a deposit of \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000 gold in bank in fact the banks would hold only a part of that amount, and when that one-third realy held, would be left in the Treasury. This fictitious deposit would be no more than the reserve of the Treasury, which would then be put upon the world the sheet of possessing a very large amount of coin resources which it neither held nor could easily get at." Says the Bulletin: "Many millions of dollars in coin reserve would consist, in fact, merely of the bonds of other securities held against purely speculative deposits of coin in the banks which could never be turned to account. As a method of resumption, this is a bold sham and a deception."

It can't keep that much gold it pleases on its deposit with the National Bank, and that is all that is needful is that the Secretary of the Treasury, when his withdrawals of gold embarrass the banks, return to them, on deposit, so much as may be necessary to meet their relief."

In this way the banks will be enabled to do what the Government can do, and on which the money market would be safe again, and the anticipation of resumption. Even this experiment involves a connection between the banks and the Government which is objectionable on principle; but to move like the degree involved in Mr. Coe's plan; it would be adopted only as an incentive, makeshift, and should be discredited as soon as circumstances permit."

A SAVINGS-BANK BROKEN BY AN IMPROUD BUILDING INVESTMENT.

The failure of the Long Island Savings-Bank is another illustration of how dangerous it is for a bank to invest in the money of their depositors in expensive buildings. The Long Island Bank in the first year of its career was managed with economy in rents and expenses and in its investments. It prospered, and the Directors decided to buy an eligible lot near the City Hall, and erect upon it a handsome building. From the start it made a downward progress. The lot and premises cost \$20,000, and that alone took a large sum from the bank. The deposits at one time reached \$2,000,000; the interest that must be paid to depositors, however, remains \$60,000 a year. The result is an entire deficiency of \$14,000. Unless the balance can be paid out of the resting the unoccupied portion of the bank, or out of other resources. These losses were Warren in the case of the Long Island, and are perfectly safe for depositors as a rule to distrust any bank that old that can't even be defrauded out of a long accumulation.

A BAD SAYING-BANK FAILURE.

The Clarendon Savings-Bank of New York has been closed by the Superintendent of Banks. Its deposits amount to \$137,000, on which there is a deficit of \$67,000. The Bank Examiner made a report of a New York paper: "The bank is strictly run, and has been doing business on improper principles, and is said to be the reporter, 'what do you think of a trust institution that will draw checks on a house where they have no money, and carry over in their books as cash unpaid and presented checks, and yet this is exactly what they have been doing.' Their deposits amount to about \$100,000, for which they have received strictures of other people, who, so far as I am informed, it looks that way. These people have about \$60,000 in bonds and mortgages, but these are only secured on country property, and are not safe, which results would come from foreclosures on real estate in the present condition of the market. They have these of call loans what represents about \$20,000, and are now owned by Government bonds savings-bank here, and nothing more or less good. Of cash on hand I think there is about \$30,000. They claim to have about \$30,000 in Government bonds, but I am told and believe they are not placed."

THE STOCK AND LOAN MARKET.

A sharp reduction of loans on stocks is the remedy proposed by the New York Tribune for the danger of the low bank reserves. The stockholders reduce the deposit line and make the reserves nearly equal to what they should be. There is a new calculation of the supply of currency.

These are the words of Mr. Johnson, "added to the prospective demand from the South, and the later demand from the South for funds, we write to the Department for the remaining portion of the \$75,000,000 subscription to the new 4 per cent bonds, which will fall due Oct. 16, while the \$60,000,000 of 6 per cent called in against them falls in from Oct. 16 to Nov. 2. But if the two operations of issuing the

new bonds and paying for the old fall on the same date, still there would remain with the Treasury, \$60,000,000 which is withdrawn from the usual channels. These actions would be regarded as a withdrawal of the premium on gold, as many persons, however, are disposed to regard the low premium on gold as significant of that commodity soon becoming currency,--a theory with which we do not agree,--the withdrawal of the same sum, \$60,000,000 in gold becomes an important factor in the market."

## NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

According to the "Indicator," of Wall street, many of the principal brokers have ceased to put in bids on the floor of the Stock Exchange. The market is entirely in the hands of Vanderbilt, Clark, and other professional speculators, and there is little or no trading outside the "wash" transactions. The bulls are still in control of the situation, but they do not like it a bit better than the bears do. In fact, it is a question whether they like it much. The bulls are loaded, and have to protect the market. The bears are pursuing a policy of "wait and see." The bulls are up like the Russian steamship. They know how they pot in, but they don't know the dunes they are going to get out. It will require getting the bulls out of their speculative holdings without frightening them.

## GOLD OR GREENBACKS.

Gold was 100¢/103¢ in greenbacks. Greenbacks were 96¢/97¢ cents on the dollar.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

**Sterling.** 100¢/100¢. 101¢/101¢. 102¢/102¢. 103¢/103¢. 104¢/104¢. 105¢/105¢. 106¢/106¢. 107¢/107¢. 108¢/108¢. 109¢/109¢. 110¢/110¢. 111¢/111¢. 112¢/112¢. 113¢/113¢. 114¢/114¢. 115¢/115¢. 116¢/116¢. 117¢/117¢. 118¢/118¢. 119¢/119¢. 120¢/120¢. 121¢/121¢.

## GOVERNMENT BONDS.

**United States of 3%.** 100¢/100¢. 101¢/101¢. 102¢/102¢. 103¢/103¢. 104¢/104¢. 105¢/105¢. 106¢/106¢. 107¢/107¢. 108¢/108¢. 109¢/109¢. 110¢/110¢. 111¢/111¢. 112¢/112¢. 113¢/113¢. 114¢/114¢. 115¢/115¢. 116¢/116¢. 117¢/117¢. 118¢/118¢. 119¢/119¢. 120¢/120¢.

## BROKER QUOTATIONS.

**Bid.** 100¢/100¢. 101¢/101¢. 102¢/102¢. 103¢/103¢. 104¢/104¢. 105¢/105¢. 106¢/106¢. 107¢/107¢. 108¢/108¢. 109¢/109¢. 110¢/110¢. 111¢/111¢. 112¢/112¢. 113¢/113¢. 114¢/114¢. 115¢/115¢. 116¢/116¢. 117¢/117¢. 118¢/118¢. 119¢/119¢. 120¢/120¢.

## APPRENTION CALL.

Wheat 285,000 bu at \$1.13 November, \$1.05 for December, \$1.04 for October, and \$1.03 for November. Oats 250,000 bu at \$1.05 November, \$1.04 for October, and \$1.03 for November. Barley 250,000 bu at \$1.05 November, \$1.04 for October, and \$1.03 for November.

## LATEST.

Wheat was fair and steady, oats were very steady and strong, and barley was steady and strong. The grain market was about the last day on which wheat could be bought with a prospect of delivery in New York in time to fill all sales for the winter. The market was irregular, the winter grades were in request and higher prices were quoted for them. The grain market was about the last day on which wheat could be bought with a prospect of delivery in New York in time to fill all sales for the winter. The market was irregular, the winter grades were in request and higher prices were quoted for them. The grain market was about the last day on which wheat could be bought with a prospect of delivery in New York in time to fill all sales for the winter. The market was irregular, the winter grades were in request and higher prices were quoted for them. 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## THE CITY.

## GENERAL NEWS.

Col. Phoenix Howard, of the *Tucosha Boston*, is at the Trenton.

Henry Kramer, 22 years, residing at No. 60 Henry street, while getting off a car at the corner of Mitchell street and Blue Island avenue, was run down by William Duth's wagon and was severely cut about the head.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Maxine, optimism, was 70° at 12 m., 72° at 2 p.m., 73° at 8 p.m., 72° at 7 p.m., 65° at 9 p.m., 62° at 8 a.m., 67° at 7 p.m., 72° at 6 a.m.

Tim O'Leary, bus-carrier at the building in process of erection at the corner of Monroe street and Wabash avenue, was yesterday severely injured. If not fatally, injured by a heavy falling, upon him. He had been bus-carried and was sent to his home, No. 22 Penn street.

François Smith, 8 years, residing at No. 85 Jackson street, ran down last evening at the corner of Harrison street. The boy was in a wagon, owned and driven by George Fisher, of 401 Clark street. The injuries consist mostly of broken bones, and are serious.

The Chicago Electric Company held its sixteenth meeting last evening. C. W. Jones read a paper on "Insulators." J. C. Hale read a sketch of the life of Moses G. Thompson. Prof. A. L. Fitch read a paper on "Copper." The exercises were pleasing throughout. Interest being added by the performances of the Musical Comedy.

Courier District yesterday held an inquest upon Mary Gorman, an inmate of the County Poor-House, who was said to have been sent to the Insane Asylum for treatment.

A verdict of suicide while insane was rendered. An inquest was also held upon "Johnnie," an unknown boy, who was accidentally drowned while trying to fish his cat out of a pond.

Collector Smith has issued an order for the sale of all gold that he has in the United States. The list of goods for sale includes gold, silver, diamonds, and pearls, to be sold in bars, coins, and other articles, cheese, pharmaceuticals, novelties, and various household and traveling goods.

The sale will take place at 11 o'clock on the morning of Oct. 18, 1877, at Wiley's hotel, Monroe street, between Madison and Clark streets.

Last evening a boy employed at the Nine-line corner of Nineteenth and Hobey streets, reported at the Elgin Street Station that a boy named Oscar Martin and Decie dragged the pond, recovered the body, and took it to the station. Later, Mrs. Joseph Winkler, of 111 Elgin street, came to the station to report her son missing, he having left home for school at 1 p.m. The body was found in a ditch, and it was believed that as that of her son. The scene is said to have been heartbreaking, but a policeman's heart is steeled against such scenes, and it was but an ordinary case of drowning.

The ladies of the Hahnemann Hospital Society held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the Tolman House club-room, and decided to make a contribution for the benefit of that institution. Mrs. Dr. Hoyne presided. The amount raised was \$1 per person for the benefit of the house of the hospital. A committee went to see Mr. McVicker about obtaining a reduction in price for the use of his theater, but they were told that the reduction could not be made.

W. O. Latimer will be a special reporter for the *Standard* on the movement of the Canadian currency.

The first number of the *Swedes Tribune*, the New Swedish weekly paper of this city, made its appearance yesterday, and deserves more than a passing notice. It is the organ of the Association of two Swedish journals, each of considerable influence—the *Nya Verden* and *Svenska Amerikanen*. The former is a monthly, and the latter is a weekly. Both are of the best class in paper. In size it is eight pages; form and matter up, it will compare favorably with any paper in the country.

They have, it is said, in their organization, and it has, furthermore, elements of success back of it seldom enjoyed by now advanced.

A moment's reflection suggests what an important constituency can be reached through a well-organized newspaper, and deserves more than a passing notice. The *Swedes Tribune* is the oldest, most widely-circulated, and popular of these Swedish journals.

Swedish journals were the *New World* and *Swedes American*. The former is a monthly, and the latter is a weekly. Both are of the best class in paper.

The former is the organ of the Swedish Publishing Company, of Boston, and the latter is the organ of Frank Anderson & Co., of the commission house of Frank Anderson & Co., President of the corporation.

The new sheet starts out with a bold subscription list of 9,000, and will doubtless soon obtain a large circulation. It is the organ of the oldest, most widely-circulated, and popular of these Swedish journals.

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